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To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES.

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT NEW POSTWAR HIGH

Widespread improvement in economic activity to a new postwar high has strengthened demand for the Nation's products generally. In mid-June, prices received by farmers averaged 5 percent higher than at the beginning of the year. Wholesale prices of industrial commodities have risen 2 percent since early January and are likely to rise further over the next few months. Based on June 1 conditions, total crop production this year is expected to be well below that of recent years.

The Demand and Price Situation, June 1950, p. 1.

COTTON LINT

16 PERCENT OF COTTON TO BE MECHANICALLY HARVESTED IN 1950

The National Cotton Council predicts around 3,100,000 acres, or some 16 percent of the Nation's planted acreage of cotton this year will be mechanically harvested, starting next month. Last year, only 9 percent of the much larger 28 million acre plantings, or some 2,500,000 acres, were harvested by machines. A Council spokesman indicates some 4,400 of the giant pickers and 9,000 not-so-big strippers will roll through the Southern and Western cotton fields this season. It is estimated that on smooth high plains, cotton picking machines save from $30 to $35 a bale in labor. Authorities say at least 50 percent of the cost of producing cotton under older systems is traced to hand labor costs. And more than half of hand labor costs come at harvest time.

The Wall Street Journal, July 14, 1950, p. 1.

WORLD'S COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTION INCREASING; PRICE TREND DOWNWARD

The International Cotton Advisory Committee reported world production of cotton textiles is on the increase. It said cotton consumption in countries accounting for about two-thirds of the world total was 2 percent higher in the first quarter of 1950 than in the preceding quarter, and 9 percent above the first quarter of 1949.

The committee said favorable economic conditions were largely responsible. The increase in textile supply has been accompanied by lower prices in some areas, while the price of cotton has been advancing. "In these circumstances," the committee said, "increased pressure to change from cotton to rayon is developing, but the supply of this fiber is apparently insufficient to meet demand in many countries."

The Wall Street Journal, July 1, 1950, p. 3.

COTTON PLANTING 31.3% UNDER 1949; YEAR'S CROP SEEN SHORT OF DEMAND: U. S. MAY DIP INTO SURPLUS STOCKS

A prediction that the U. S. soon will start using up its cotton surplus—reversing a postwar trend—was made by Government cotton experts. This forecast came on the heels of a crop report which show farmers have slashed 1950 plantings by 31.3% and may harvest this year's crop from one of the smallest acreages since 1885.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board said that as of July 1, there were 19,032,000 acres under cultivation in cotton. This compares with 27,719,000 on July 1 a year ago. The final 1949 harvested acreage was 26,898,000 acres. Agricultural Department officials calculated that, based on the past ten-year average yields, the 1950 cotton crop may turn out at about 10 million bales. This compares with the 1949 crop of 16,127,000 bales—the fourth largest on record—and the 1939-48 average of 11,306,000 bales. But since there is likely to be some abandonment of cotton land for various reasons, such as insect infestation and other "natural" causes between now and harvest time, the crop may finally turn out between nine million and 10 million bales.

Table 1.- Acreage in Cultivation, United States, July 1, 1950

State	Acreage in cultivation (thousands)			
	1959	1949	Avg. 1939-48	1950 as percent of 1949
Missouri	440	604	408	73
Virginia	26	33	30	79
North Carolina	570	869	750	66
South Carolina	875	1,283	1,122	68
Georgia	1,170	1,618	1,599	72
Florida	34	51	45	67
Tennessee	650	845	697	77
Alabama	1,330	1,825	1,675	73
Mississippi	2,085	2,859	2,469	73
Arkansas	1,720	2,616	1,985	66
Louisiana	775	1,077	980	72
Oklahoma	1,050	1,344	1,492	78
Texas	7,200	10,988	7,887	66
New Mexico	189	323	131	59
Arizona	290	401	210	72
California	614	963	402	64
Other States 1/	14	20	18	68
UNITED STATES	19,032	27,719	21,859	68.7
AMERICAN EGYPTIAN 2/	110.5	5.6	61.2	1,956.0

1/ Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

2/ Included in State and United States totals. Grown principally in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

From Crop Production, BAE, USDA, July 10, 1950.

3 MILLION BALES IN LOAN THROUGH JUNE 8

Through June 8, 1950, Commodity Credit Corporation received 2,029,961 notes covering 3,190,074 bales of 1949-crop cotton. The number of bales by States are as follows:

State	Loans	Repayment	Outstanding
Alabama	165,901	103,392	62,509
Arizona	128,411	83,865	44,546
Arkansas	249,366	176,782	72,584
California	147,598	144,174	3,424
Florida	238	56	182
Georgia	152,436	43,855	108,581
Illinois	79	7	72
Kentucky	220	140	80
Louisiana	117,674	91,906	25,768
Mississippi	372,667	298,275	74,392
Missouri	51,420	34,831	16,589
Nex Mexico	40,083	9,684	30,399
North Carolina	44,556	17,413	27,143
Oklahoma	267,537	168,642	98,895
South Carolina	48,842	15,337	33,505
Tennessee	46,002	34,403	11,599
Texas	1,356,547	455,789	900,758
Virginia	470	17	453
TOTALS	3,190,047	1,678,568	1,511,479
IN PROCESS	27		
	3,190,074		

Cotton Trade Journal, June 23, 1950, p. 7.

RAW COTTON AND CLOTH PRICES RISE; MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered-at-mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on July 14 continued to increase and stood 391 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton increased almost 1 cent from the May figure. The mill margins declined moderately. July prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting were up 1-1/2 cents from the previous month, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) were up from 2-1/2 to 1-3/4 cents, respectively.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	July 14: 1950	June 1950	May 1950	April 1950	July 1949
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	37.97	35.31	34.65	34.29	34.06
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.93	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/ lb.	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/.	-	65.45	64.65	65.61	59.99
Mill margins 3/	-	31.63	31.71	33.08	28.18
Sheeting, 37" 4.00, yd. 4/	17.25	15.75	16.25	16.25	15.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35, yd. 5/	24.00	21.50	21.50	21.88	19.00
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/	16.50	14.75	17.00	17.00	13.00

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter. 5/ From Journal of Commerce.

1949 WORLD FIBER PRODUCTION UP 8 PERCENT

The combined 1949 world production of rayon, cotton, wool and silk amounted to 19,176,000,000 lb., a total 8 percent larger than that of 1948 and 45 percent more than the 13,212,000,000 lb. produced in 1945, the latter figure being the low year of the 1940's. The 1949 total production of these four fibres was the second largest in history and was only 12 percent below the all-time record 21,823,000,000 lb. output realized in 1937.

Cotton continued as the most important of the four fibers in terms of poundage produced, amounting to 74 percent of the total, followed by rayon with 14 percent, wool 12 percent, and silk nominal. Compared with the prewar years 1939-1940, rayon has increased its relative standing by 1-1/2 percent and cotton by 1 percent, whereas wool lost 1-1/2 percent and silk lost 1 percent.

Table 3.- WORLD PRODUCTION OF FOUR TEXTILE FIBERS

(Millions of lbs. and percent)

Year 1/	Millions of pounds					Percent of total				
	Rayon (yarn & staple)	Cotton	Wool	Silk	4-fiber total	Rayon	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Total
1936	1,321	14,700	2,230	119	18,370	7	80	12	1	100
1937	1,823	17,600	2,280	120	21,823	8	81	10	1	100
1938	1,925	13,200	2,350	109	17,584	11	75	13	1	100
1939	2,239	13,060	2,460	135	17,894	12	73	14	1	100
1940	2,471	13,730	2,500	130	18,831	13	73	13	1	100
1941	2,812	12,245	2,540	107	17,704	16	69	14	1	100
1942	2,648	12,230	2,490	80	17,448	15	70	14	1	100
1943	2,542	11,720	2,480	50	16,792	15	70	15	-	100
1944	2,085	11,295	2,360	30	15,770	13	72	15	-	100
1945	1,403	9,505	2,280	24	13,212	11	72	17	-	100
1946	1,687	9,630	2,290	30	13,637	12	71	17	-	100
1947	1,988	11,105	2,230	33	15,356	13	72	15	-	100
1948	2,451	13,005	2,230	34	17,720	14	73	13	-	100
1949	2,704	14,195	2,240	37	19,176	14	74	12	-	100

1/ Rayon figures are on a calendar basis; the three natural fibers are shown seasonally. COTTON: 1936-1949, New York Cotton Exchange Service, converted on basis of 478 lbs. per bale. WOOL: Estimates by U. S. Department of Agriculture; grease equivalent figures converted to scoured basis shown at 60 percent of grease. SILK: 1936-40, League of Nations Statistical Year Book; 1941 forward, our estimates; baleage data have been converted by us to a poundage basis using the factor 132¼ lbs. per bale. RAYON: Filament yarn and staple data from pages 88-89 of June issue of Rayon Organon.

World Wool Digest, June 21, 1950, p. 2.

UNITED STATES ACCOUNTS FOR 51 PERCENT OF WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION, 30 PERCENT OF WORLD'S CONSUMPTION DURING 1949-50

The International Cotton Advisory Committee estimates that the United States will account for 16 of the world's 31.2 million bales of cotton produced during the crop year 1949-50. This amounts to 51.4 percent of world production compared with 50.6 percent for the same period last year, and 39.4 percent for the crop year 1938-39.

World cotton consumption totaled 28.9 million bales during the crop year 1949-50. The United States used 30.3 percent of the cotton produced compared with 27.4 percent the previous year and 22.5 percent during the 1938-39 crop year.

Table 4.- Production and consumption of cotton by leading countries, for specified years

(Thousand bales)

	Production				Consumption		
	1949-50 1/	1948-49	1947-48	1938-39	1949-50 1/	1948-49	1938-39
United States	16,000	14,649	11,658	11,617	8,750	7,795	6,858
Russia	2,700	2,600	2,600	3,800	2,300	2,200	3,765
India and Pakistan	3,350	2,840	3,515	5,151	3,400	3,750	3,436
China	1,700	2,120	2,150	2,301	2,000	2,950	3,295
Other Asia	775	595	470	834	625	561	479
Egypt	1,700	1,845	1,320	1,692	2/	233	121
Brazil	1,700	1,525	1,215	1,989	2/	875	642
Europe	190	165	135	159	8,100	7,752	8,411
Other countries	3,035	2,597	2,192	1,977	3,675	2,313	3,522
TOTAL WORLD	31,150	28,936	25,255	29,520	28,850	28,429	30,529

1/ Estimated.
2/ No data.

Cotton Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D. C., April-May, 1950.

JUNE COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS DOWN; SPINDLE HOURS AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP

Cotton consumption dropped to 34,300 bales per working day during June from 36,441 bales during May, but still was substantially higher than the 27,801 bales consumed in June a year ago. Stocks on hand amounted to 6.7 million bales at the end of June, compared with 8 million bales in May and 5.5 million bales in June 1949. Spindle activity and active spindle hours increased during June.

Table 5.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	June 1950 2/	May 1950 3/	April 1950 2/	June 1949 4/
Consumption, average per working day, bales 1/	34,300	36,441	36,172	27,801
On hand, 1,000 bales	6,697	8,008	9,129	5,465
Active spindle hours, billions	11.1	8.9	8.8	7.5
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 5/	123.0	128.1	127.8	95.8

1/ Number of working days per month: June 1949, 21-2/3 days (calendar month); April 1950, 19-2/3 days (4 weeks); May 1950, 20 (4 weeks), and June 1950, 24½ days (5 weeks).
2/ Based on 5-week period.
3/ Based on 4-week period.
4/ Based on calendar month.
5/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census Reports.

COTTON PRODUCTS

BAGS: GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS PROGRAM OF RESEARCH INTO DISINFECTION OF USED TEXTILE BAGS FOR FEED PACKAGING PURPOSES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is giving serious consideration to a proposed program of research of disinfection procedure for used burlap bags for feed packaging, with a view to the preservation of the consuming market for used textile bags in the feed industry in the face of a possibility of a switch from textile to paper sacks for packing feeds.

This was made known at the mid-year convention of the National Burlap Bag Dealers Association, Inc., at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., on June 15-18 by Harry I. Rand, Washington counsel for the Association. In his report at the convention, Mr. Rand spoke also on the potato bag problem, on the possibility of a freight rate reduction on used textile bags, Government proposals for furnishing bags, burlap and tubing, and the minimum wage regulation.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 20, 1950, p. 6.

BAGS: COTTON AND BURLAP BAG PRICES UP: PAPER UNCHANGED

The prices of new cotton and burlap flour bags were $253.25 and $235.85 per thousand, respectively, on July 15, as compared with $230.00 and $227.50 per thousand on June 15 of this year, and $221.00 and $206.80 per thousand on July 15, 1949. Paper bags sold for $94.15 per thousand in July and $98.70 in July a year ago.

Table 6.- Mid-Month prices of 100 pound flour bags
(Dollars per thousand)

	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	July 1949
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	253.25	230.00	227.00	221.00
Burlap	235.85	227.50	228.10	206.80
Paper	94.15	94.15	94.15	98.70
Prices, second hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	150.00	140.00	140.00	120.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	110.00	100.00	105.00	90.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	110.00	105.00	105.00	100.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	103.25	90.00	87.00	101.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	153.25	130.00	127.00	141.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	125.85	127.50	123.10	116.80
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	125.85	122.50	123.10	106.80
Paper, new minus bakery-run	89.15	89.15	89.15	93.70

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
4/ No data available.

BROAD WOVEN GOODS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY GIVEN

In reviewing the first quarter production of cotton broad woven goods, the International Cotton Advisory Committee states that, compared with a year earlier, the outstanding increases have been in household fabrics—towels and specialties, which include furnishing fabrics—and duck, an industrial or quasi-military fabric. Apart from conditions of demand, these fabrics had become relatively attractive from the producers' standpoint, because of their high raw cotton content and the lower prices for cotton prevailing up to mid-season. In the case of tire fabric, recession and recovery came later than in other branches of the cotton industry, being associated with activity in the automobile industry which according to later reports, set a new high record in May. As far as supply will permit, the less costly high-tenacity rayon has been replacing cotton in the manufacture of tire fabrics. Consequently, the impact of recession was felt entirely in cotton and the expansion now in progress is shown chiefly in cotton.

Table 7.- Comparative summary of cotton broad woven goods production by class of fabrics

Type of goods	January-March 1950	October-December 1949	January-March 1949	Percent change January - March 1950 from October-December 1949	Percent change January - March 1950 from January-March 1949
	In millions of linear yards				
COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS (Except tire fabrics)					
Total	2,444	2,314	2,250	+ 6	+ 9
Cotton duck	62	61	54	+ 3	+16
Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium-yarn fabrics	498	470	491	+ 6	+ 1
Print cloth yarn fabrics	893	828	827	+ 8	+ 8
Colored-yarn cotton goods and related fabrics	217	209	183	+ 4	+19
Wide cotton fabrics	175	168	163	+ 4	+ 7
Fine cotton goods	311	292	287	+ 7	+ 8
Napped fabrics	87	82	87	+ 6	- 1
Towels, towelings, and dish cloths	104	114	81	- 9	+28
Specialties and all other fabrics	97	90	77	+ 8	+26
	In million of pounds				
TIRE CORD AND FABRIC					
Total	109	102	127	+ 7	-14
Cotton tire cord and fabric	36	29	58	+21	-38
Rayon and nylon tire cords and fabrics	73	73	69	+ 1	+ 7

"Cotton," International Cotton Advisory Committee, June 1950, p.1

COTTON CLOTH: EXPORTS DROP 50 PERCENT

Cotton cloth exports from the United States during the first four months of this year were less than half the amount exported during the same period last year, the Department of Commerce has disclosed. The largest export decreases for the

four-month period was accounted for by shipments to Iran which were 38,807,000 square yards less than for the comparable four months of 1949; Canada bought 26,131,000 yards less; Phillipine Republic, 20 million yards less; Union of South Africa, 11 million yards less; and Belgian Congo, 9 million yards less.

Southern Textile News, July 1, 1950, p. 7.

KNIT OUTERWEAR: 1949 PRODUCTION DOWN 13 PERCENT

Production of sweaters in 1949 totaled 6.9 million dozens, 13 percent under the 1948 level but 4 percent more than in 1947. Polo and other knit shirt manufacture, amounting to 14.6 million dozens, was about the same as in 1948 but 28 percent above the 1947 output. Production of knit swimwear was 9 percent higher than in 1948, reflecting a 59 percent increase in output of boys', girls', and children's garments. Output of men's knit swimwear declined by more than a third in 1949, while women's knit swimwear was about a fifth under 1948.

Of the 77 million pounds of materials consumed by the industry in 1949, 63.5 million pounds, or 82 percent, were yarns and 18 percent were purchased knit fabrics. All-cotton yarns and fabrics accounted for 47 percent of the total; all-wool materials totaled 42 percent.

Table 8.- Production of knit outerwear, United States, 1947-49

Garment	Production			Percent of change, 1949—	
	1949	1948	1947	Compared with 1948	Compared with 1947
	Thousands of dozens				
Pullover and coat sweaters, knit jackets, and jerseys, total	6,924	7,946	6,677	-13	+ 4
Men's	1,402	1,483	1,825	- 5	-23
Women's	2,860	3,297	2,326	-13	+23
Pullover type	1,761	1,903	1,293	- 8	+36
Coat and cardigan types	1,099	1,394	1,033	-21	+ 6
Boys' and girls'	868	852	711	+ 2	+22
Children's and infants'	1,794	2,314	1,815	-22	-1
Polo, "T", basque, sweat, and other knit shirts, total	14,563	14,618	11,409	- 0	+28
Men's and boys'	9,402	9,648	8,168	- 3	+15
Women's, misses', and girls'	1,079)				
Children's and infants'	4,082)	4,970	3,241	+ 4	+59
Knit bathing suits and trunks, total	362	331	500	+ 9	-28
Men's	42	65	152	-35	-72
Women's	102	129	141	-21	-28
Boys', girls', and children's	218	137	207	+59	+ 5
Woven fabric bathing suits and trunks, including athletic shorts					
Men's	1/ 342	n.a.	908)		
Women's	1/ 488	566	399)	n.a.	n.a.
Boys', girls', and children's	1/ 260	n.a.	230)		
Knit headwear	1,129	1,128	1,084	0	+4

1/ Does not include woven fabric swimwear or athletic shorts made by firms primarily engaged in manufacturing woven outerwear other than swimwear.

From Facts for Industry, "Knit Outerwear," Bur. of the Census, U.S.D.C., June 22, 1950, p. 1.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR: 1949 PRODUCTION UP 16 PERCENT

Knit underwear and nightwear sales in 1949 totaled 437.5 million dollars, or 16 percent higher than in 1947; this gain reflected a 55 percent rise in shipments of knit rayon and nylon garments. Warp-knit rayon and nylon items climbed from 19 percent of sales in 1947 to 34 percent in 1949.

Of the 174.5 million pounds of materials used in the manufacture of these garments in 1949, 69 percent was yarn and the remaining 31 percent was purchased knit fabric. All-cotton yarns and fabrics accounted for 66 percent of the total, and rayon comprised 26 percent. All-nylon yarns and fabrics represented 4 percent of all materials consumed.

Table 9.- Production and sales of knit underwear and nightwear, United States, 1947-49

Item	1949	1948	1947	Percent of change, 1949 compared with-	
				1948	1947
PRODUCTION (Thousands of dozens)					
Knit cotton and wool underwear and nightwear:					
Union suits	1,546	n.a.	4,332	n.a.	-64
Undershirts	12,079		13,262		- 9
Drawers	925		1,402		-34
Shorts, briefs, vests, and panties	20,444		20,168		1
Nightwear and miscellaneous knit underwear	1,739		1,428		22
Knit rayon and nylon underwear and nightwear:					
Women's and misses' vests, panties, stepins, and bloomers	18,857	14,906	14,174	27	33
Women's and misses' slips	1,701	1,550	1,131	10	50
Women's and misses' nightwear	1,432	1,292	930	11	54
Children's and infants' underwear and nightwear	4,627	2,436	2,152	90	115
Other rayon and nylon underwear and nightwear, including men's	405	322	253	26	60
NET SALES (Thousands of dollars)					
Knit underwear and nightwear, total	437,466	n.a	377,448	n.a.	16
Cotton and wool	235,589		246,835		- 5
Rayon and nylon	201,878		130,613		55

From Facts for Industry, "Knit Underwear and Nightwear Summary for 1949," Bur. of the Census, U.S.D. C., June 20, 1950, p. 1.

NON-WOVEN FABRICS: BIG OUTPUT BOOST SEEN

Production of non-woven fabrics has risen from a few thousand yards in 1945 to approximately seven million pounds in 1949 and should multiply many times in the next few years, Howard E. Shearer of the Industrial Division of the Textile Research

Department of American Viscose Corporation stated. Non-woven fabrics are now made in weights ranging from one-half ounce to 8 ounces a square yard with most types now in use between one and one-half ounces and 2 ounces.

In discussing bonding, the speaker pointed out that it might be accomplished through thermoplastic binding, using Vinyon or cellulose acetate rayon. Bonding fiber may range from 5 to 65 percent of the blend depending on the end use. Liquid bonding methods employed used synthetic latex, cellulose ethers, cellulose xanthate, acids, resins, or glues. These can be employed through impregnation or through a stray method.

Daily News Record, June 13, 1950, p. 1.

KNIT UNDERWEAR: SALES OFF 22 PERCENT

Sales of knit cotton and wool underwear and nightwear in April fell 22 percent below March, the Census Bureau said today. Sales amounted to $14,700,000. Materials, consumption and production also declined. Production of undershirts, shorts, briefs, vests and panties were off 21 to 23 percent from March levels. Drawers output declined 15 percent.

Production of nightwear, the only item which did not decline, maintained about the same level as in March, the Bureau said. Yarns consumed in April totaled 8,700-000 pounds, a drop of 16 percent from March. Consumption of purchased knit fabrics was 5 percent under the previous month.

Journal of Commerce, July 6, 1950, p. 12.

MORE CLOTH IS MADE TO RESIST FIRE, MOTHS, WRINKLES, WATER, AND SUN

The ancient business of dipping cloth in chemical solutions has entered a golden age. Fabrics have been made that are water-repellent and fire-retardant, wrinkle-proof and moth-proof, shrink-resistant and mildew-resistant, stain-proof and sunrot-proof.

The 136 companies selling textile chemicals—they do their job either by serving as plastic coatings on fibers or by "spot welding" them together—have grown from 44 in 1939. The four biggest producers, Rohm & Haas Co., American Cyanamid Co., Warwick Chemical Co., and Monsanto Chemical Co., have hiked output 1,500 percent over a decade ago.

Some idea of the number of firms chemically treating fabrics for special finishes may be gleaned from the annual listing of textile finishing chemical trademarks and uses by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. At last year's count there were 712. In 1948, 609 had been listed; in 1939 there were but 82. There are about 16 different trademarks for chemicals used for crease-resistance alone and about 62 different water-repellent compounds in use. Only 18 water-repellents were sold in the United States before the war.

The Wall Street Journal, June 22, 1950, p. 1.

INSULATING YARNS: OUTLOOK SEEN GOOD

Cotton yarns are steadily losing their importance in the insulating wire industry, giving way to various types of synthetics. Insulators will probably continue to call for cotton yarns for many years, however, depending on how aggressively synthetics producers exploit the market and introduce new products. Demand for cotton yarn by the industry is expected to hold up well for the next 12 months in spite of ground lost to plastics and spun glass producers. No shortages are expected, however.

Current conditions: Like the industrial yarn market generally, the insulating yarn section of the industry is currently undergoing a gradual conversion to plastics and synthetic yarns, with cotton fibers steadily becoming a less important material. Reason for the shift is said to be partly price, partly that cotton yarns do not have the versatility which synthetics possess.

Potential supply: There are no present shortages nor prospective shortages in the insulating yarn market, either for natural fibers or synthetic materials. The fact that no shortages are in prospect is qualified by the observation that, should another national emergency occur and need for cotton yarns in the manufacture of war materials suddenly jump, there would be a definite shortage.

Prospective demand: The outlook for insulating yarns is generally good, measured by the over-all industrial picture. Wire users such as building and automobile industries, to mention two important consumers, are in excellent shape and indications point to a healthy business for the next twelve months.

Price outlook: Prices for cotton yarns generally have stiffened during the past 5 weeks. The fact that cotton is higher in price has, of course, a direct bearing on cotton yarn prices and will undoubtedly be a contributing factor in the replacement of the natural fiber by synthetics of various types.

Journal of Commerce, June 14, 1950, p. 1.

MERCERIZED YARN PRICES RAISED 5 CENTS

Mercerized cotton yarns, both singles and plied, were increased across the board 5 cents per pound by Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., one of the largest producers in the country. The move had been contemplated for several days because rising costs of raw cotton had shrunk mill margins in recent weeks to a point of almost no return, trade leaders explained. The rest of the sale yarn houses making mercerized yarns are expected to follow suit within the near future. On the singles the 50s advanced to $1.48 per pound while 60s were increased to $1.64, and 80 to $2.21 per pound.

TIRE FABRIC: COTTON AND RAYON PRICES REMAIN UNCHANGED

July 1 prices of cotton and rayon passenger car and truck tire fabrics remained unchanged from last month.

Table 10.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, July 1 and June 1, 1950

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq.yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			July 1	June 1	July 1	June 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires:						
Cotton fabric	12/4/2	.91	65.5-67.0	65.5-67.0	59.6-61.4	59.6-60.9
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.79	61.5-61.8	61.5-61.8	48.6-48.8	48.6-48.8
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric	1100/2	.62	64.0	64.0	39.7	39.7
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.78	61.5	61.5	48.0	48.0
Rayon fabric	2200/2	.82	60.5	60.5	49.6	49.6

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

CARPETS AND RUGS: NEW SYNTHETIC CARPETS FEATURE BLENDS WITH WOOL

From 10 percent to 20 percent of the carpets and rugs produced next year will contain synthetic fibers in the face yarns, if the industry follows the lead of Bigelow-Sanford. At any rate, the use of synthetic and wool blends is going to be substantially increased by all the leading manufacturers in this field. This important trend is evident in their new lines already offered or in preparation. Bigelow-Sanford, for example, at its recent 125th anniversary style show in New York announced a new product that will contain a blend of 50 percent wool with 50 percent of a highly improved rayon fiber especially designed for floor coverings. These synthetic blended carpets, which will be available in five colors, will retail at $8.00 a square yard, or $1.00 to $2.00 less than comparable all-wool lines. Exhaustive laboratory tests have indicated that they are just as durable, it is stated. The amount of synthetic fiber to be used by other carpet manufacturers in the new blends will range from 33-1/3 percent to 50 percent.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, June 29, 1950, p. 9.

MOHAIR: SHORTAGE EXPECTED TO LAST FOR MANY MONTHS

Business in mohair is at a standstill, with virtually all the stock now in the hands of manufacturers and out of Texas. The stalemate is likely to continue for many months. On the domestic front, there will be little hair available until the spring, 1951, clip is available. Dealers expect imports from Turkey and the Cape, but such shipments are not expected until the first part of next year. The Cape mohair is called comparable to ours, but the Turkey product is held inferior. In view of the almost complete lack of supply, prices are considered meaningless. Dealers say quotations would probably be about 85 cents for adult hair and $1.05 for kid.

Daily News Record, July 13, 1950, p. 5.

MOHAIR: GOVERNMENT'S PRICE SUPPORTS FOR 1950 AVERAGE 49.1 CENTS A POUND

The Agriculture Department announced a 1950 mohair price support program averaging 49.1 cents a pound. The department said this is 74.1 percent of the March 15 parity price of 66.2 cents a pound. The agricultural act of 1949 put mohair on the price support list at between 60 percent and 90 percent of parity. Congress said the support level should be in "proper relationship" with the level at which wool prices are supported.

The Agriculture Department said it will issue a schedule of support prices by grades later. The mohair program will be carried out by purchases through trade channels. It will run until March 31, 1951.

The Wall Street Journal, July 12, 1950, p. 8.

NYLON: DU PONT EXPANDING CAPACITY

The Chattanooga unit of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which is a nylon plant, is being expanded, and the new installation is expected to be ready for service the latter part of 1950. The productive capacity of the unit will be increased through the addition of new spinning machines to those already in operation and the installation of new equipment in the finishing area to take care of the increased yarn output. With the completion of the expansion program approximately 300 operatives will be added to the plant's operating personnel, which at this time totals 1,000. The enlargement program plan was announced within less than a year after the nylon plant at Chattanooga turned out its first yarn. The original investment in

the plant was approximately $20,000,000. The Chattanooga's enlargement program is a part of a program to expand nylon textile fiber of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Journal of Commerce, June 26, 1950, p. 13.

RAYON PRODUCTION AND LINTERS CONSUMPTION INCREASE

Rayon production in the United States totaled 993.8 million pounds during the 1949 calendar year compared with 1,124.3 million pounds in 1948, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. With rayon production in 1949 off 12 percent from the 1948 level, there was a proportionate decline in the industry's consumption of cellulose. A total of 476,600 tons of refined cellulose was consumed by the rayon industry during 1949 compared with 539,500 tons in 1948. This total was composed of 358,700 tons of dissolving wood pulp and 117,900 tons of refined cotton linters pulp. The outstanding feature of these cellulose consumption figures for 1949 is the 13 percent increase in the use of refined linters pulp—from 104,500 tons in 1948 to 117,900 in 1949. This 1949 tonnage of linters pulp was a record high and constituted 25 percent of the total cellulose consumed.

Table 11.- Rayon production and rayon pulp consumption, United States, 1934-49

	Rayon production					Rayon pulp consumption					
	Yarn			Staple fiber 2/	Total	Quantity			Percentages		Linters equivalent 3/
	Viscose 1/	Acetate	Total			Linters	Wood	Total	Linters	Wood	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bales
1934	170.3	38.0	208.3	2.2	210.5	49.0	63.0	112.0	43.8	56.2	218
1935	202.0	55.5	257.5	4.6	262.1	51.0	86.0	137.0	37.2	62.8	227
1936	214.9	62.7	277.6	12.3	289.9	47.0	104.0	151.0	31.1	68.9	209
1937	238.2	82.4	320.6	20.2	340.8	44.0	132.0	176.0	25.0	75.0	196
1938	181.5	76.1	257.6	29.9	287.5	37.5	110.0	147.5	25.4	74.6	167
1939	231.3	97.3	328.6	51.3	379.9	49.5	145.0	194.5	25.4	74.6	220
1940	257.1	133.0	390.1	81.1	471.2	60.0	178.0	238.0	25.2	74.8	267
1941	287.5	163.7	451.2	122.0	573.2	73.0	214.5	287.5	25.4	74.6	324
1942	310.5	168.8	479.3	153.3	632.6	39.5	280.5	320.0	12.3	87.7	176
1943	338.5	162.6	501.1	162.0	663.1	55.5	281.0	336.5	16.5	83.5	247
1944	383.5	171.7	555.2	168.7	723.9	82.0	285.0	367.0	22.3	77.7	364
1945	448.8	174.9	623.7	168.4	792.1	102.0	297.0	400.0	25.8	74.3	458
1946	491.2	186.3	677.5	176.4	853.9	105.0	323.0	428.0	24.5	75.5	467
1947	525.2	221.5	746.7	228.4	975.1	80.0	401.0	481.0	16.6	83.4	355
1948	562.3	293.8	856.1	268.2	1,124.3	104.5	435.0	539.5	19.4	80.6	464
1949	544.3	255.0	799.3	194.5	993.8	117.9	358.7	476.6	24.7	75.3	524

1/ Includes rayon yarn produced by the Cuprammonium process and prior to 1935 by the Nitrocellulose process.

2/ Includes both Acetate and Viscose staple Fiber.

3/ Linters equivalent figures are computed on the assumption that one pound of linters rayon pulp equals 1.333 pounds of cotton linters and that linters bale weights average 600 pounds net.

United States Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Cotton Branch. Compiled from the Rayon Organon.

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, P.M.A., June 30, 1950

RAYON: HOLLOW FILAMENT TYPE YARN NOW ON MARKET

A hollow filament type rayon, known as "Featheray," new to the domestic market although not new in idea, has been developed and is being offered for sale by the Hartford Rayon Corp., Rocky Hill, Connecticut, specialists in the production of special filament yarns, The denier being made is 300, and the yarn contains 44 filaments, making the average denier of the filaments 6.82. The interesting feature in this particular yarn is its exceedingly light weight, based upon the yarn appearance or denier, and its exceptional covering capacity or fullness. It is similar to Kapok fiber's hollow construction and creates an exceptional amount of softness for the denier and filaments involved.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, July 6, 1950, p. 9.

RAYON: AMERICAN VISCOSE RAISES VISCOSE ACETATE YARNS 5%

American Viscose Corp. is raising its prices on textile viscose process and acetate process rayon yarns effective today, the company made known late yesterday. The increases are approximately 5 percent over the former list, it was added.

Daily News Record, July 7, 1950, p. 2.

WOOL: WORLD CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL DECREASES IN 1949

Consumption of wool in the chief consuming countries in recent years has been running at a considerably higher level than in the immediate prewar years, and it also has exceeded current production. As a result, world stocks have been steadily reduced. The quantity consumed rose after the war to a peak of 2,074 million pounds in 1948, but declined by some 200 million pounds in 1949 to 1,890 million pounds, owing mainly to a fall in United States consumption from 693 to 505 million pounds. Total consumption nevertheless remained in excess of current production. The United Kingdom continued to use more wool, though the increase in 1949 over 1948 was smaller than that in previous years. These two countries together in 1949 accounted for more than half of the total quantity consumed by the countries listed in the table; in 1938, the same proportion was less than half.

The five chief exporting countries have all expanded their wool textile industries during and since the war, and in 1948-49 consumed approximately twice as much wool as in 1937-38. Australia and Argentina account for the bulk of the quantity and both countries now rank high among the world's main consumers. South Africa increased its consumption from a negligible quantity prewar to 11 million pounds in 1948-49. (Table 12).

Table 12.- Consumption of raw wool in principal consuming and exporting countries

(Million pounds—clean basis)

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
TOTAL, WORLD	1,620	1,860	2,031	2,074	1,890
United Kingdom	2/ 439	393	443	494	502
United States	285	738	698	693	505
France	272	214	256	256	252
Italy	47	80	130	131	110
Germany 3/	200	30	40	47	75
Belgium	60	75	85	70	60
Netherlands	27	32	39	39	40
Poland 4/	40	20	29	34	39
Canada	12	41	42	45	35
Spain	5/ 25	37	36	33	30
Sweden	10	23	26	25	25
Czechoslovakia 4/	21	14	34	20	15
Japan	87	19	9	5	8
Total	1,525	1,716	1,867	1,892	1,696
Argentina	6/ 47	56	72	80	87
Australia 7/	8/ 40	66	70	8/ 76	8/ 80
Union of S. Africa 7/	1	6	7	9	11
Uruguay 7/	3	8	8	10	10
New Zealand 7/	4	8	7	7	6
Total	95	144	164	182	194

1/ Provisional.
2/ 1937.
3/ Bizone only for postwar years.
4/ Available supplies.
5/ 1936.
6/ 1939.
7/ Season ending in year shown.
8/ Excluding consumption in carpet and felt manufacture, amounting to 4.5 million pounds in 1946 and 1947.

World Wool Digest, June 21, 1950, p. 2.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

DU PONT COMPANY EVALUATING NEW SYNTHETIC TEXTILE FIBER

The DuPont Company is evaluating a new synthetic textile fiber on an experimental scale. Limited quantities of window curtains, blouses, sport shirts, sewing thread, and Summer suitings made from this new product, known tentatively as Fiber V, are currently being tested to determine the commercial possibilities of the new fiber in consumer products. In the industrial field, evaluation is also being made in fire hose, V-belts, and other applications.

Technically, the material is a condensation polymer obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid. It is not chemically related to nylon. Quantities of both continuous filament yarn and staple required for development work are being made in an experimental operation at the Seaford, Del., plant of the Nylon

Division. Like nylon and "orlon" acrylic fiber, Fiber V appears to offer many properties which the company said are potentially outstanding contributions to the textile industry.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, July 8, 1950, p. 3.

ABERFOYLE DEVELOPS NEW SPUN NYLON YARN MADE ON COTTON SYSTEM

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, the World's largest producer of mercerized yarns, has introduced a newly-developed spun nylon yarn, made on cotton-spinning machines with a short staple.

The company says the new nylon yarn minimizes pilling, surface irregularities that tend to appear on the yarn and knot up with wearing and washing. The yarn, which was developed after two-and-a-half years of research at Aberfoyle's subsidiary, Rex Mills, inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been produced in pilot quantities by the company during the past 18 months. It has been made into stockings, underwear and knitted outerwear by nationally known manufacturers. The company said the yarn is being made available also for the first time in all counts for use by knitters and weavers and in natural, bleached and colors as specified by manufacturers. It is being made in 30 singles to 100 single count and in 20 double count to 100 double count.

Aberfoyle also announced it has developed a new combination spun cotton and nylon yarn with fibres treated chemically for evenness, strength and abrasive qualities. This new yarn, which is yet to be given a trade name, "will be economical in price and will be easily handled by mills and finishers because the yarn can be finished with normal cotton dyes," it was stated. Some tests have indicated that the abrasive quality of the new combination yarn is considerably greater than regular mercerized yarns. In tests on men's half hose, the new yarn was used experimentally for reinforcement of heels and toes and frequently outwore similar reinforcements made from filament nylon worked at random into cotton, the announcement said.

The Wall Street Journal, July 12, 1950, p. 8.

AMERICAN TEXTILE DEVELOPS BALL-BEARING TOP ROLLER

Fewer ends down and longer life without lubrication are among the claims advanced by American Textile Engineering, Inc., Arlington, N. J. for a new anti-friction ball-bearing top roll shown by the firm for the first time at the Atlantic City machinery exhibition. These rollers are said to be for use in all lines of the drafting arrangement.

Because of the synthetic grease contained in the two bearings on which the two cots are mounted, no lubrication is required for a running time of about 25,000 hours, according to the company. In addition, on the frame equipped with these rollers, ends down are said to be reduced by 30 percent, as compared to machines using plain bearing or solid top rollers.

Daily News Record, June 19, 1950, p. 31.

COTTON STANDARDS CLARIFIED

The elimination of the standard for Middling Fair, the discontinuance of Strict Good Middling as a physical standard, the exclusion of cotton from irrigated bales in any set of standards representing American Upland cotton, and the establishment of separate physical standards for irrigated cotton in grades Good Middling, Strict Middling, and Middling—these were among the recommendations of the 9th

Universal Cotton Standards International Conference recently held in Washington. Special attention was given to a European recommendation for the establishment of physical standards for spotted and gray cotton. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will make a survey of next year's cotton crop to determine the feasibility of carrying out this recommendation. The tenth conference will be held in 1953.

Textile World, July 1950, p. 272.

FLAME-RESISTANCE TO CELLULOSIC MATERIALS

Development of a new product which is said to give lasting flame-resistance to cellulosic materials of all types has been announced by the Titanium Division of National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York 6, New York. When treatment is properly applied, appearance, tensile strength and "feel" are not affected and the fabric will withstand repeated laundering, drycleaning and weathering, the company states. Exposure to the acid sours and alkalies used in commercial and industrial laundries reportedly does not affect its lasting flame-resistant qualities in a fabric.

The new product, called "Titanox"-FR, is a titanium organic compound, though other materials are added to lessen afterglow and improve stability. The material will be marketed as a solution. It is said to be too complicated for use in home or laundering establishments, however.

American Dyestuff Reporter, June 26, 1950, p. 447.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON STANDARD FOR CLOTH DRAPING QUALITIES

Fabric Research Laboratories, Boston, has reported to the Agriculture Department it is making progress in developing objective standards for evaluating draping qualities of cotton fabrics, and now is seeking "subjective" comments by designers and other experts on a series of samples.

The Boston research organization, as noted, was granted a $58,000 Research and Marketing Act contract for studies on how to improve draping qualities of cotton. Agriculture Deaprtment officials explained that basic standards for drape must be worked out before the contractor turned to other research problems on improving the draping characteristics of various fabric constructions.

Daily News Record, June 30, 1950, p. 24.

RAYON PROMOTION STARTING: $25 to $40 THOUSAND FUND SOUGHT

Following recent meetings of all segments of the rayon textile industry, a starting fund of $25,000 to $40,000 is currently being sought through the various trade associations, with which to explore the many possible programs for promoting wider use of rayon fabrics. Decision on a joint consumer campaign is said to hinge on yarn producers' willingness to participate.

However, this initial step does not mean that a co-ordinated program will definitely be undertaken to inform the consumer that rayon is not a "substitute" fabric, any longer, an idea which the industry has long considered necessary to foster, and for which these meetings were ostensibly called. The reason for the existing doubt is the attitude of the rayon yarn producing companies, who will consider the matter further. At the present time, influential yarn firms are split over the issue, it was said.

Journal of Commerce, June 27, 1950, p. 12.

REEVES INTRODUCED NEW VARI-SPIN DRIVE

The Reeves Pulley Co. have announced a new simplified and compact drive developed especially for spinning frames. Termed the Vari-Spin, cylinders may be kept running at the most efficient speed for any yarn without stopping the frame——turning a speed shifting screw does the job. The drive is stepless and infinite within the range of 2.5:1, so that fine gradations in speed may be secured to compensate for excessive tension and other varying conditions.

The manufacturer believes that production gains are possible because the speed change can be quickly made by hand during the building of the bottom taper, or at critical stages in building the bobbin when the frames of necessity must be run slower than is possible at other times. For such changes the frame need not be stopped.

Textile Industries, April 1950, p. 251.

SPINNING OF SHORT-FIBER STOCK NOT IMPROVED BY MIXING LONG-FIBER MATERIALS

It is not possible to improve the spinning of short-fiber stock by mixing in small quantities of long-fiber materials, a Swedish doctorate thesis recently stated. Stig Lofgren, head of the Textile Institute, Boras, Sweden, presented his conclusions on Fibrogram test results at Chalmers Technical Institute, Gothenburg. Artificial fibers specially produced were used for the investigations. By mixing fibers of different lengths, different Fibrograms were produced that proved that yarn production is facilitated by using together fibers as similar as possible in length. Conversely, different-length fibers run together hindered the good running of the yarn.

Textile World, July 1950, p. 270.

WATERPROOF FABRICS WITH AIR PERMEABILITY ANNOUNCED BY GOODYEAR

Production of a new waterproof fabric, to be known as Vapotex, has been announced by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, following several years of research. Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, Goodyear vice president in charge of research and development, describes the new fabric as being a textile, preferably cotton, coated on one or both sides with a specially developed coating compound containing an oil resistant synthetic rubber. The material will shed water and at the same time pass off water vapor. This is done by making the material microporous, with as high as 2,500,000 holes per square inch—so tiny that the surface tension of the water falling upon the material prohibits the liquid from passing through but sufficiently large to transmit readily the vapors given off by the body.

Potential uses for the new fabric include rainwear, sports jackets, industrial overalls, aprons and utility garments, hospital sheeting, hunting coats, snowsuits and the like, in which heat buildup and perspiration are excessive when present waterproof materials are used.

British Rayon and Silk Journal, May 1950, p. 90.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

OUTLOOK FOR FATS AND OILS GIVEN

The agricultural outlook for domestic fats and oils, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is that production of animal fats will remain at a high level in 1950-51. Supplies of old-crop edible oils and fats are moderately smaller than last year. Due to the lower prices quoted, use of linseed oil probably will increase. Increased supplies of fast drying oils are in prospect. Imports of

tung oil from China were up sharply from 2 million pounds in January to 10 million pounds in April and 8 million pounds in May. Tung oil imported from Argentina in 1949 comprised 25 percent of total imports of 65 million pounds. Prices of inedible tallow and greases in June 1950 were the lowest since early 1941. These low prices are due largely to the fact that demand for use in soap has not kept pace with increased output.

The Fats and Oils Situation, May-June 1950.

CROP PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE BELOW 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the total crop production in 1950 will be considerably less than in 1948 and 1949; nevertheless, it may exceed that in 5 out of the last 8 years of high production and will be much larger than in any year prior to 1942. Contributing heaviest, as usual, to the aggregate crop production, are the feed grains. These include 3,176 million bushels of corn and 1,395 million bushels of oats, both of which are much larger than average crops. Rice production is above average but one-eighth smaller than last year. Sweetpotatoes continued the upturn in acreage from the low point in 1948 and an outturn only 6 percent below average is now expected. Among the oilseeds, the large acreage in soybeans tends to indicate record production of soybeans for beans; but cottonseed and peanuts will be harvested from sharply reduced acreages, and the 29 million bushels of flaxseed is well below average.

This year's acreage upon which the 52 principal crops were planted, or growing, totals nearly 357 million acres. This is smaller than in any year since 1942, except 1946, and nearly 13 million acres less than in 1949.

Table 13.- Yield per acre and total production of selected crops, United States, for specified years and periods.

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre			Total production (thousands)		
		Indicated July 1 1950	1949	Average 1939-48	Indicated July 1 1950	1949	Average 1939-48
Corn, all	bu.	38.2	38.9	32.9	3,175,602	3,777,790	2,900,932
Flaxseed	bu.	7.8	8.9	9.5	29,338	43,664	34,752
Rice	100 # (bag)	1/ 2,190	1/ 2,203	1/ 2,094	35,201	40,113	29,790
Sweetpotatoes	bu.	99.1	100.1	90.8	57,892	54,232	61,786
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.5	20.1	19.7	7,597	6,796	5,915

1/ Pounds.
Based on data from Crop Production, Crop Reporting Board, BAE

DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS PRICES ADVANCE

Wholesale prices of major edible fats and oils advanced in mid-July after a moderate decline in June and were substantially higher than they were in the same month a year ago.

Vegetable oilseed meals, other than linseed, continued to make substantial price gains and by mid-July the increases ranged from $3.13 per ton for peanut meal to $12.88 per ton for soybean meal. (Table 14).

Table 14.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Product	July 1950	June 1950 11/	May 1950	July 1949
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	July 17			
Cottonseed oil	15.0	14.0	14.6	11.0
Peanut oil	16.8	14.2	15.0	13.9
Soybean oil	13.0	13.2	13.8	9.7
Corn oil	14.8	14.8	14.7	11.4
Coconut oil 2/	17.8	16.1	17.4	17.8
Linseed oil 3/	18.7	18.9	18.2	25.1
Tung oil 4/	25.5	23.9	24.8	22.4
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	July 15			
Cottonseed meal 6/	72.00	66.00	67.35	68.25
Peanut meal 7/	75.50	72.37	74.20	69.30
Soybean meal 8/	92.50	78.62	82.60	85.55
Coconut meal 9/	77.50	69.37	68.20	57.60
Linseed meal 10/	64.50	64.50	72.70	60.90

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis.
11/ Preliminary.

FRENCH DEVELOP TEXTILE FILAMENT FROM CASTOR BEAN

Rilsan is the name of a synthetic filament belonging to the superpolyamides, and made from the castor bean, which is beginning to be aggressively promoted in France. Developed by an engineer named R. Dumon, it is produced by Organico and promoted as the new plastic of France, since even the castor bean is a French product, coming from France's colonies. It is produced in powder form, for molding and for extrusion. Lightweight, resistance to heat and cold, corrosive agents, and in large degree to humidity, are claims put forth for Rilsan, as well as elasticity and strength; while it taken color well. In the textile field, its use is limited mainly to upholstery and luggage.

Properties of the fiber are reported as: Density, 1.10 (from minus 70 to plus 185 degrees C.) waterproof, absorbing 3 percent of water at 100 percent, relative humidity; unaffected by petroleum products, solvents, dilute acids, alcohols, and so forth; tensile strength, 24 to 25 kilograms per meter per square meter; maximum extensibility, 14 to 22 percent; modulus of elasticity, 1.25 to 2 kilograms

per meter per square meter; abrasion resistance is said to be good, and diameters 0.1 to 1 millimeter. Some reports indicate from abroad that the fiber is being made in monofilament and staple forms, and can be spun dyed.

Daily News Record, June 20, 1950, p. 35.

MENHADEN OIL YIELDS POOR ON COAST AND BAY

While Menhaden fishing is general on the Coast and Chesapeake Bay, hauls are small, and, as last season, the fish are thin and oil yield poor. Some improvement was noted, but on the whole, results are as poor as last season, or about the worst on record.

Sales of crude menhaden oil have been put through by Northern producers at 6¢ f.o.b. Baltimore, subject to production, with Gulf and Southern producers naming last prices at 6¢ after earlier sales at 5¢. Anticipated production through July already has been booked by most renderers, with sales spread among the general trades. Soapers are not too interested, in view of a favorable tallow price, it is reported.

Journal of Commerce, June 13, 1950, p. 9.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE PEANUTS UP 30 PERCENT FROM LAST SEASON

The reported domestic consumption of shelled peanuts during the 1949-50 season through June 30 totaled 795 million pounds compared with 614 million pounds through June 30 last year; this constitutes a rise of about 30 percent. The reported consumption of peanuts in edible products through June 30 totaled 418 million pounds, compared with 411 million used during the same period last season.

Table 15.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products.

Reported Use	Sept. 1 - June 30		Season, Sept. 1-Aug. 31	
	1949-50	1948-49	1948-49	1947-48
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
TOTAL, all grades	795,490	614,023	710,596	627,252
Edible grades, total	417,891	411,472	484,431	493,266
Peanut candy 1/	105,553	89,664	107,181	119,814
Salted peanuts	97,680	103,161	120,018	117,155
Peanut butter 2/	206,656	212,789	250,184	250,858
Other products	8,002	5,858	7,084	4,439
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/	377,599	202,551	226,165	133,986

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: Peanut Stocks and Processing, BAE, 1950.

PMA SIGNS CONTRACT FOR FATS, OILS STUDY

The Production and Marketing Administration announced that a contract has been signed with John M. McCutcheon, a private industrial consultant in New York, to study existing and potential market outlets for fats and oils of domestic

agricultural origin. Since the war, consumption of domestic fats and oils has not kept pace with the increased supply. This research is designed to discover or develop additional market outlets for the large supply. The major emphasis of the study will be on inedible fats and oils. Under the terms of the 12-month contract, Mr. McCutcheon will interview representatives of business firms, will evaluate marketing trends in production and distribution, and will furnish preliminary reports and a final report to the Department. The findings will be made public.

Feedstuffs, June 24, 1950, p. 64.

RAISIN SEED OIL USEFUL IN MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES

There are definite possibilities in the use of raisin seed oil for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, according to Dr. G. Balbi. Composition of raisin seed oil is given as: Linolenic acid, traces; Linoleic acid, 50-70 percent; Oleic acid, 20-30 percent; Saturated acids, 10-15 percent. The oil has a big commercial future for the manufacture of glycerophthalic resins for varnishes; in fact, development work and the experience of 12 years work has reached the stage when it has become impossible to distinguish between a good glycero-phthalic resin based on raisin seed oil and an analogue based on soya bean oil.

Paint Manufacture, June 1950, p. 221.

SEE 1950 FLAXSEED CROP 14,000,000 BUSHELS UNDER LAST YEAR'S HIGH LEVEL

Washington, July 13.- Flaxseed production in 1950 is estimated at 29,338,000 bushels, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agriculture Department, makes known. This is about 14 million bushels less than last year's comparatively large crop and 25 million bushels below the record crop of 54,529,000 bushels in 1948. While this year's crop is somewhat below average, the Bureau said, 1950 production is expected to be larger than in any year prior to 1940, except for 1902 and 1924.

Daily News Record, July 14, 1950, p. 23.

SYNTHETIC MILK FROM VEGETABLE OILS BEING MARKETED

Borden Co.'s synthetic equivalent of human milk is being test-marketed in the area around Albany, N. Y. The product is a combined blend of palm, coconut, and peanut oils with lactose and various vitamins, minerals, and proteins. Fat content of the synthetic is chemically almost identical with the natural product, an advantage not enjoyed by bovine milk. Arrangement of amino acids in the proteins is also claimed to be the same as in the natural product. Borden's chemists have improved on nature by correcting human-milk deficiencies in minerals and vitamins. The synthetic will be sold on doctors' prescriptions as a powder to be dissolved to standard concentration with water.

Chemical and Engineering News, July 17, 1950, p. 2402.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

PULP PRODUCTION IN U. S. AHEAD OF 1949

Wood pulp production in the United States is running ahead of last year. According to estimates by the United States Pulp Producers Association, production during January-May of this year totaled 5,885,909 tons, compared with 5,046,214 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. With the exception of unbleached sulphite, all grades reflected the increase in total pulp produced during the first five months of the current calendar year.

Production of bleached and semi-bleached sulphate or kraft pulp during January-May of this year totaled 701,946 tons, against 578,513 tons in January-May of 1949

and unbleached sulphate, 2,280,018 tons, against 1,865,194 tons in the comparable periods, respectively. Papermaking bleached sulphite output totaled 678,287 tons, against 606,106 tons, and dissolving and special chemical grades of bleached sulphite, 191,600 tons, against 179,853 tons.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, July 18, 1950, p. 1.

LINTERS PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE: CONSUMPTION AND PRICES UP

Production of linters in May totaled 78,000 bales compared with 107,000 bales in April and 80,000 in May a year ago. Consumption of linters increased to 138,000 bales in June compared with 133,600 bales in May and 122,000 in June 1949. Stocks of linters fell to 546,000 bales in May from 580,000 the previous month. This compares with 588,000 bales in May a year ago.

Prices for felting grade linters are at the highest level since the spring of 1947. June prices of Grades 2 and 4 in the three markets, Atlanta, Memphis, and Dallas, average more than 38 percent higher than a year ago. Prices for chemical linters are the highest in 3 years. Prices for the chemical grades have advanced steadily for the past several months. Grade 6 linters for June were quoted at 5.86 cents compared with 2.57 cents a year ago. This is an increase of 228 percent.

Table 16.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months.

	June 1950 1/	May 1950 1/	April 1950 2/	March 1950	June 1949 3/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Production 4/	5/	78.0	107.0	147.0	57.9
Consumption 6/	138.0	133.6	131.1	155.8	122.0
Quantity bleached	80.8	83.4	81.3	98.7	72.1
Other industries	57.2	50.2	49.7	57.1	49.9
Stocks 7/	5/	546.0	580.0	562.0	503.0
Prices 8/	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per pound	10.81	10.96	10.97	11.00	7.84
No. 4 grade, per pound	7.86	7.81	7.42	7.21	4.32
No. 6 grade, per pound	5.86	5.26	4.57	4.20	2.57

1/ Based on 5-week period.
2/ Based on 4-week period.
3/ For calendar month.
4/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
5/ Data not available.
6/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
7/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
8/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

JUNE PRICE OF PURIFIED LINTERS ADVANCES: DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters continued to advance for the 7th successive month and is now the highest since August 1947. Prices for the three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged. Price advances on these three grades will, however, be advanced from 7 to 9 percent effective July 1.

Table 17.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

Year	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950, January	9.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, February	10.50	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, March	11.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, April	12.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, May	12.70	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, June	14.00	7.50	8.05	8.55

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-48. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producers. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisutre basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

PRICES OF RAYON PULP ARE ADVANCED 7 TO 9 PERCENT

Rayonier, Inc., has notified rayon producers that effective July 1, it has advanced the prices of rayon pulp 7 percent to 9 percent, it was reported. Viscose grade pulp has been advanced to $159 a ton from $150 a ton. High alpha acetate grade has been advanced to $185 a ton from $171 a ton. Rayon tire cord grade has been advanced to $170 a ton from $161 a ton. It is understood that the chief reason for the advances is higher labor costs under new union contracts.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 29, 1950, p. 1.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO STUDY NEEDS OF PULP FOR RAYON

Before completing its current investigation of the newsprint situation, the House Judiciary subcommittee on monopoly problems also will look into requirements of the rayon industry for chemical grades of dissolving pulp, Fairchild News Service learned today. At this stage, the subcommittee staff is getting the necessary background information from Government agencies, but the Congressional investigators, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), realize that a big increase

in newsprint manufacturing in the South, to make United States publishers more independent of Canadian suppliers, could also affect prices for timber which is processed into pulp for the rayon industry.

Until now, Rayonier, Inc., at Fernandino, Fla., has been the only Southern producer of dissolving pulp used in rayon manufacturing. The Florida plant, using soft woods, produces about 81,000 tons a year.

Daily News Record, July 6, 1950, p. 30.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP DATA GIVEN

Domestic production, imports, exports, and quantities available for domestic consumption of dissolving wood pulp are given in table below.

Table 18.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, United States, for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	4/	88,052	48,232	4/
1945	4/	143,802	13,033	4/
1946	4/	202,192	8,491	4/
1947	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949	4/	154,348	25,928	4/
1950, January	37,350	14,245	342	51,253
1950, February	37,803	19,239	2,676	54,366
1950, March	38,567	20,596	571	58,592
1950, April	37,828	21,590	1,440	57,978
1950, May	40,039	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the United States, Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
4/ No data.

NEW RAYON PULP PLANT TO START PRODUCTION SOON AT NATCHEZ

The new 20 million dollar rayon pulp plant of International Paper Co. has been completed and is preparing to begin operations. It will be the first to employ the new process for producing dissolving wood pulp from hardwoods in the manufacture of rayon and other synthetic products. In 1949, when the plant was started, it was indicated that this might be supplemented by two other units of equal size. When running full time, between 800 to 1,000 will be employed with an annual payroll of $2.5 million. The new mill will be a market for about 270,000 cords of pulpwood a year and will produce about 300 tons of rayon pulp per day. This means that International will spend something like $2,750,000 a year for wood and will create an additional 1,400 jobs in the production of pulp wood.

Southern Textile News, July 15, 1950, p. 4.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER PLANS MOSS POINT OUTPUT BOOST

The International Paper Company has launched a program to modernize and increase by 80 percent the production of its paper mill at Moss Point, Miss., it was announced by Major Jack Friend, vice president of the company and head of its Southern Kraft Division. "A new, modern paper machine with a production capacity of 200 tons a day will be installed," Major Friend said. "This is in addition to the present capacity of 250 tons a day, and will give the Moss Point mill a total annual capacity of 150,000 tons of different grades of papers." He said that the output of this new machine is intended primarily for the manufacture of milk containers, for which demand has risen considerably throughout the nation.

As a result of this increased production capacity, International Paper expects to spend an additional $1,500,000 a year in the South in buying wood for the Moss Point Mill, and an additional $375,000 a year with railroads, trucking concerns and other haulers.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, July 14, 1950, p. 12.

HUGE NEWS PRINT SOURCE IN ALASKA SEEN FOR U. S.

The U. S. Forest Service today described southeastern Alaska as the possible source for a major expansion of the news print industry. The service estimated the area's potential production capacity at 1,000,000 tons annually, or a fifth of all this country's news print needs.

A review of Alaskan pulp and paper possibilities was given to a House Judiciary subcommittee by Ira J. Mason, Chief of the Forest Service Division of Timber Management. The committee, studying monopoly powers in business, renewed its investigation of the news print industry after a ten-day recess. Among witnesses scheduled for this week is Sam B. Eubanks, vice president of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Mason, in a prepared statement, informed the committee that from a timber standpoint, "no other portion of the United States can equal the possibilities of southeast Alaska for the establishment of new pulp and paper plants." Most of the usable timber is in the Tongass National Forest, he said, in the Alaska Pan Handle extending 350 miles south along the western side of British Columbia.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, July 11,1950,p.13.

PAPER MADE OUT OF BANANA FIBER IN ECUADOR PLANNED

An opportunity for United States capital investment in a proposed new plant in Ecuador which would utilize banana fiber as the raw material in manufacturing paper is among the trade leads from abroad recently listed with the Office of International Trade as business opportunities for United States firms and individuals, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported.

According to the Ecuadorian firm sponsoring the enterprise, the plant is to be located at a site where good water and sufficient electric power are already available.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 30, 1950, p.12.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

APPLES, CURLS, AND ALAYAMS

The cocktail party set seems to be solving a problem for food growers with surpluses. In fall of the past year a method was developed for drying apple slices as tasty snacks. This February another snack food, "rice curls," was prepared by

the Department of Agriculture and hailed as a new outlet for the U. S. rice crop. USDA tells us now they've made a consumer survey of a sweet potato snack called Alayam and found good acceptance. It's hoped that use of sweet potatoes—which has declined from 26 pounds per person per year to 14 pounds in the past several decades—can be increased to keep pace with the increase in population.

Chem. and Eng. News, Vol. 28, No. 27, July 3, 1950, p. 2441.

MAY CASEIN OUTPUT SHOWS 25 PERCENT DROP

May production of dry casein was 2,410,000 pounds, down 25 percent from a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This production level also represented a drop of 11 percent below the 1944-1948 May average.

During the first five months of 1950, production totaled 9,410,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 percent from the same months of 1949, but a 13 percent increase over the five-year average for the same period.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein May 31 totaled 2,925,000 pounds, 16 percent below the corresponding month a year ago, and 29 percent below the 1944-48 May average. Holdings at the end of May were the lowest on record for the date, except for 1948. Stocks on May 31 have ranged from 2,850,000 pounds in 1948 to 10,750,000 pounds in 1942.

Daily News Record, July 7, 1950.

DEVELOPS SYNTHETIC ALBUMEN PROCESS

A new Norwegian chemical process is reported for the production of synthetic albumen from codfish waste. The synthetic product contains 80 to 90 percent pure protein and, it is said, can be used for baking, ice cream, mayonnaise and pharmaceutical products as well as in the textile and paint industry. Albumen also is used industrially for soap, cosmetics and paper.

Trial production of more than 600 pounds of the albumen daily has been started by two Norwegian firms, E. O. Collett & Co. of Oslo and Astrup & Co., Kristiansund. One pound of the synthetic product requires approximately 11 pounds of waste from the Norwegian codfish industry.

Before the war, the Germans were producing egg white or albumen, but it tasted and smelled too much of fish to win favor on the world market, in competition with egg white produced from milk, ground nuts, coconuts or soybeans.

Journal of Commerce, July 7, 1950, p. 11.

ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE OUTPUT DOUBLED IN FLORIDA

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice has increased from small beginnings in 1945 to a major outlet for oranges. The early success achieved with oranges has led to the more recent manufacture of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, and even lemonade. Among non-citrus juices, frozen concentrated grape juice is also being manufactured commercially. Experiments are being carried on with other fruit juices.

Manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida in the 1949-50 season, now about completed, is more than double the 1948-49 output. Through June 17 this season over 21 million gallons were produced in that State. Production in California and Arizona, drawing from the Valencia crop, will run through the summer and also may double the preceding year's output.

With the 1949-50 orange season in Florida nearly completed in mid-June, frozen orange concentrate took about 31 percent of the Florida oranges, canning about 29 percent, and fresh use about 40 percent. Of the 1948-49 crop in Florida, these three uses took 14, 32, and 54 percent, respectively.

Journal of Commerce, July 6, 1950.

SUGAR MAKING MADE FASTER, CHEAPER WITH NEW FILTER PROCESS

A new time and money-saving process promises to bring a minor revolution in the ancient art of producing sugar. It's basis is elguanite, a white powder—a patented concoction of "carbonates, hydroxides and a number of trace elements"—which not only speeds up sugar refining, but produces 5 to 8 percent more sugar than can be obtained from cane by ordinary methods. The powder is used in the important filtration stage to remove impurities from cane juice.

Elguanite now is being tried out in the Koloa sugar mill, one of the oldest in the Hawaiian Islands. Its results are being watched closely by other Hawaiian sugar plantations, and indications are that its use will spread in the islands. Late next autumn, the Hind Sugar Co. will start employing elguanite when it begins its 1950-51 grinding season in the Phillipines. Technicians in sugar mills of the southern states in the United States are also studying the process, and at least one major beet sugar producer is experimenting with it. J. J. Nagle, of New York, who invented the filtering material, claims it will work as well with beets as with cane.

The cost of these advantages is relatively low. About seven pounds of elguanite are needed to treat a ton of cane. At 4.6 cents a pound for the material, that figures to a little more than 32 cents a ton. In return, according to Koloa's experience, raw sugar yield is increased 8 percent, and, at 5.7 cents a pound for raw sugar, the gain in revenue comes to $1.05 a ton.

The Wall Street Journal, June 19, 1950, p. 1.